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## The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."  
CICERO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

## FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

## SPRING MEETING AT BELGRANO.

The revival of the English races, after a lapse of three years, has been attended with a success and brilliancy far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine friends; and Tuesday's meeting passed off with such *clat* as to cause the foreign community in general and breeders of mestiza horses in particular the most unfeigned pride and satisfaction.

From an early hour on Tuesday morning, the road to Belgrano was thronged with carriages, dog-carts and horsemen en route for the race-course, and the Northern railway took out several trains of pleasure-seekers. The day was remarkably fine, and at 12 o'clock there were some 4,000 persons on the ground, the stand-house presenting a magnificent array of beauty and fashion. All the leading English and American families were in full muster, but we observed a total absence of native ladies, and even Argentine sportsmen were few in number. The Minister of War took his stand at the winning post, along with the judges, Messrs. Davidson, Ruhl, and Downes were starters, and Messrs. White, Anderson, and Wilks, stewards of the course; they kept admirable order, the assistance of the police being in no case necessary. A military band was in attendance, and played a spirited air at the conclusion of each race.

At 12.30 the first race came off between Engañador, Trywell (Changador), and Maula—once round. The first was the favourite, and bets were freely given 2 and 3 to 1 against the field. Engañador took the lead, and came by two lengths ahead of Trywell, Cockerow having bolted off the course at the start.

The Amateur Stakes excited much interest, seven horses being started: an English horse, called Antipodes, was scratched being lame, also the Montecristo. The race was only half a round, and betting even on Volunteer (Sanitagueño) against the field. Volunteer won by two lengths, followed by De las Animas and Capillero. There were some bets on Capillero as second, as he had won on a former day.

The great race of the day was the B. Ayres Stakes—a round and a half, in which the champion Belgrano, Mr. White's famous half-bred, was backed to any amount against Flojo, Bucy del Salado, and La Zingara. In the first half, Flojo headed Belgrano, but was overtaken in the last half-round, and Belgrano won by a length, amid the most prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. The fate of the day was now decided, and the half-breds having carried everything before them, the natives grew shy and admitted that it was no match against superior blood, or as the proverb goes "an ounce of blood is worth a pound of bone."

Several persons now returned to town, the dust becoming very unpleasant, and the heat and fatigue excessive. We regret having had our attention called by the committee to the rudeness of several gentlemen in shewing so much reluctance to give their seats to the ladies, obliging the latter in many cases to remain standing. As a friend of ours gallantly remarked, "a man should never be so happy as in showing a polite attention to the fair sex."

By common consent an attack was now made on sandwiches and sauterne, and harmony and hospitality were the order of the day. Some persons, who had been victimised to the price of \$20 for a bottle of beer under the stand-house, complained bitterly; but they

were few in number, as the refreshments in the carriages and dog-carts were general.

An unlucky (or rather lucky) accident occurred to a youth named Thomson, who was riding over the field when his horse fell into a blind well, the rider escaping by a miracle. The hole was covered with grass, and the animal went down on his haunches. Every effort was made to get him out, but without success, the rope having broken when he was hauled up half-way. The bridle and saddle were also lost, and it is difficult to comprehend how the rider threw himself off in time to escape certain death. The horse belonged to Mr. Malcolm who, we think, has an action against the Municipality of Belgrano for such disgraceful neglect in laying so dangerous a trap in the field.

The fourth race was a doubtful one, the betting being Lighthouse against the field, but half-bred Porteno (entered by an Irish sportsman) won easily, to everybody's surprise: the favorite another half-bred second, and Flying Jib third. Antipodes did not run; Sportsman and Robin Grey were nowhere.

The Challenge Stakes came off at 4 p.m. All the betting was on Itzaingo against the field, the Bucy del Salado being withdrawn after his defeat in the 3rd race. The favorite came in easily, Catriel second and Crudo last. This was the only race between pure Creole breeds. The winner of this race belonged to an English gentleman, of whose horses three out of four entered won.

Three horses started for the Committee purse, Trywell being scratched. No bets could be made as Gaucha Pobre was the great favorite, and bets were 5 to 1 against the field. At the middle of the round Cockerow passed the Gaucha, but afterwards lost ground, and the favorite won, with Cockerow a good second.

The Consolation Stakes were with catch-weights. Flojo against the field was taken by all, but the difference of weight was fatal, Changador (ridden by Zamudio's son aged 11 years) came in winner, with Flojo second, and Lighthouse last. This concluded the day's sport, but some improvised races were spoken of which were postponed for another date. It was regretted that Antipodes the English horse, was unable to run, but it was unanimously admitted that B. Ayres has never before seen such Races as the revival of the Foreign Amateur Club, for which we heartily congratulate our spirited and turf-loving countrymen.

We would call the attention of the sporting members of the committee of the F. A. R. S. to the absolute necessity of establishing a race for half-bred horses exclusively. It might be called the "Derby," and would we are certain do more to stimulate the rapid improvement of the breeding of horses than anything else, as of course the premium given would be commensurate with the importance of the race.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE RACES.

The Trial Stakes. Once round. Premium, \$3,000. Entries, \$600, h.f. Four entries—

Saino horse Engañador, h. b., 1; weight, 145lb. Saino gelding Changador, creole, 2; weight, 150lb. Cream gelding Cockerow, h. b., 3; 145lb.

Betting—1 to 1 on Engañador against the field.

The favorite went off with the lead, was never headed, and won in a canter by two lengths. Time, 2m. 28sec.

Amateur Stakes—Half round. Entries, \$400, with \$5,000 added. Nine subscribers—

Colorado horse Volunteer, h. b., 1; Chestnut gelding De las Animas, cr. 2; Colorado horse Capillero, h. b., 3.

Betting even. Volunteer against the field, Capillero was freely backed against De las Animas, and a good deal of money changed hands.

De las Animas went off with a commanding lead, and was only headed on entering the straight running by Volunteer, who won easily by a length. Capillero a bad third; the rest nowhere. Run in 1m. 7sec.

Buenos Ayres Stakes—Once and a half round. Entries, \$100, with \$500 added. Five subs.

Saino horse Belgrano, h. b., 1; Picaso gelding Flojo, creole 2; Pangare Bucy del Salado, creole 3; Saino gelding La Zingara, creole 4; Betting—Belgrano and the field.

The favorite went off with the lead, but in front of stand, first round, was pulled back and the Flojo was indulged with the lead until near home, when the favorite came with a rush and landed an easy winner by a length. Run in 3m. 35s.

Ladies Purse—Once round. Entry \$500 with \$500 added. 6 subs.

Chestnut horse Porteno, h. b., 1; Malacara horse Lighthouse, h. b., 2; Colorado gelding Flying Jib, creole 3. Betting on this race was principally on Lighthouse, who was the favorite, 4 and 5 to 1 were freely given against Porteno.

Porteno went off with the lead, in which he gallantly maintained till the finish, and was landed a winner, the favorite coming in a good second. Time 2 m. 25 s.

Challenge Stakes—Two rounds. Entry \$400 with \$6000 added. 4 subs.

Colorado gelding Itzaingo, creole 1; Osario gelding Catriel, creole 2; Doradilla gelding Crudo, creole 3.

Betting on Itzaingo against field. The favorite took the lead closely pressed by Catriel, who ran a game race, but was never able to get up, and old Itzaingo was landed an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Run in 5 m.

Committee Purse—Once round. Entry \$400 with \$5000 added. 4 subs.

Saino horse Gaucha Pobre, h. b., 1; Overo gelding Cockerow, creole 2; Colorado Sin Fin, creole 3.

Betting—5 to 1 on Gaucha Pobre, against the field.

The favorite started off with a most commanding lead, but about half round was pulled in, and the Cockerow took the lead, which, however, he was soon deprived of by the favorite, who was landed an easy winner. Sin Fin walked in. Time, 2m. 26sec.

Consolation Stakes (for beaten horses)—Entry, \$200, with \$400 added. Three subs. Catch weights.

Saino gelding Trywell 1; Picaso, do. Flojo 2; Malacara horse Lighthouse 3.

Trywell went off with the lead, closely followed by Flojo and Lighthouse, but was never headed, and landed a winner by a couple of lengths.

## THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE LITERARY CIRCLE.

On Monday evening a select company of 120 members and friends of the Literary Circle assembled at the Club rooms for the third conference. Having unfortunately arrived too late for the paper read by Sor. Trelles, we are unable to say anything about it, except that it was well received and spoken of, as an eloquent essay on the Convent of San Francisco in 1536.

After a short interval, Sor. Larsen proceeded to deliver an essay of his composition, in eulogy of the institution and its statutes, making pointed allusions to the schools of European literature, and praising the free, unimitative genius of that of South America which was fettered by no dogmas either philosophical or religious. He deprecated the translated trash which invaded our book-stores from foreign ports, and hoped that in time a native literature should redeem the country from such an incubus. He advised his hearers in their studious pursuits to follow the golden maxim—first, what is necessary; secondly, what is useful; lastly, what is beautiful.

The next speaker was Dr. Rawson: he said—

"The committee having done me the honor to solicit my assistance at these periodical conferences, I shall feel great pleasure in giving a series of 'conversazioni,' of which the present may be considered the first, and the subject I have chosen to-night is, Liberty. Perhaps I cannot give a better definition of Liberty than by comparing it to the air we breathe. When in the enjoyment of health, few of us sufficiently prize, or even reflect on the vital element we breathe. And in a normal state of society, men seldom weigh the great benefit of freedom, so necessary for the healthy well-being of the state. But when the lungs are so affected as to impede respiration we gasp convulsively for air, and in like manner when the caprice of a tyrant or the fury of a faction is imposed upon us, we suddenly cry out 'liberty, liberty!'"

"But liberty is not merely the absence of restraint, nor can it be enjoyed by all men. Place a man in the

midst of a desert; he may indeed turn whichever way he choose, but he is in himself helpless and enjoys not liberty. Two conditions are indispensable—education and instruction, without which he can neither be useful to his fellows nor in himself free. I make a distinction in these matters not often observed. Education is the school-teaching imparted at the University or public seminaries; instruction is the knowledge how to apply our talents to the ends of practical life.

"Take a youth at the end of his collegiate studies in B. Ayres, with a smattering of rhetoric, law and mathematics: he knows almost nothing of geography, less of history, and writes so bad a hand as to be unfit for a clerk's employment in any office. He is unable to earn his bread as a mechanic, operative or tradesman, and yet luxuriates in the title of a professional, though he be reduced to guide a plough or dig a ditch, for his support."

"There is a country where this is properly understood, where every man is able to work out a livelihood and enrich the state, thanks to the training he has received, and his ability to apply the same to practical ends. I allude to the United States, that wondrous people whose progress has eclipsed anything in ancient or modern times, and whose secret of success consists in three watchwords, 'self-reliance, go-ahead, never mind.'"

"With 'self-reliance,' every citizen of the Great Republic has animated himself to carve out his own destiny, and in this manner has come to enjoy the maximum of human liberty. 'Go-ahead' is the onward march which never casts a glance behind, but looks forward to new triumphs, and this has become the motto of North Americans: in ten years they have constructed 24,000 miles railways, or more than all the rest of the entire world, their population has increased 33 per cent., and everything else in ratio, their public instruction is carried to such perfection that they have over 4,000 newspapers which issue 900 million copies per annum; and their inventions in every useful art excite the envy of other nations. Finally, 'never mind' is the grand axiom which overcomes whatever difficulties may intervene in coming to the proposed end; it laughs at obstacles and confirms that fixity of purpose which is so little known among Argentines, but so characteristic of Yankees, and the fore-runner of success."

The gifted lecturer made allusion to the recent invention of Monitors, which he said wrested the mastery of the seas from Great Britain, and raised American genius and prowess to the supremacy, and concluded his remarks with a brilliant panegyric which we regret our space will not admit. At the conclusion, his Excellency was saluted with most enthusiastic rounds of applause, again and again repeated, after which the conference terminated, at 10.30 p.m.

## NEWS FOR PARAGUAY.

The capture of Cerro Largo, the invasion of the Banda Oriental by the Brazilians, and the blockade of the river ports, are the events which occupy public attention at present. We could wish sincerely that we had more favourable news to communicate to our readers up the river, on the departure of the Paraguayan steamer, but as things look at present, it would seem as if our colleague the 'Nacion Argentina' was right, and we are about to have a conflagration in the River Plate.

There is a rumour in Buenos Ayres to the effect that President Lopez has formed an alliance with General Urquiza and President Aguirre, but few attach any credit to this statement, as most people believe that Paraguay in taking the position which she has in the Oriental question, links herself with no party or clique, and merely interferes, with one object in view, to keep Brazil from becoming the master of the mouth of the River Plate. Furthermore there are a few who question the power and resources of Paraguay, or doubt the ability of President Lopez to enter single handed in the approaching contest.

If the press of Buenos Ayres represented the general feeling entertained by the people respecting Paraguay, Brazil, and Flores, we should indeed doubt the possibility of maintaining peace, but the papers say one thing and the people think another: the Argentine Nation is not so martial as our colleagues represent, and the men of sense and capital in Buenos Ayres view with confidence the peace and progressive policy of Paraguay during so many years.

The meeting of the foreign Ministers in Montevideo respecting the mooted blockade has caused the greatest excitement amongst some of our leading politicians, as they hoped the foreign powers would not interfere; but as affairs are at present it would seem as if the glory of maintaining the equilibrium of power in the River Plate will not be left to Paraguay alone: the Italian Minister has expressed his opinions openly on the subject, and in fact it is beyond all question that the aggression of Brazil is viewed almost in the same light by the foreign powers as by the Paraguayans.

People who take an interest in the peace and prosperity of the River Plate republics would prefer that neither President Mitre nor President Lopez would interfere at present but await the current of events, as it is surmised the Brazilians and Flores will yet have a fight between themselves, and that then will be the time for Argentines and Paraguayans to dictate terms.

Notwithstanding the abuse which nearly all the papers in Buenos Ayres hurl at President Lopez, we find the following flattering notice in the 'Times' of London, a paper systematically hostile to South American republics. We think Paraguay can afford to laugh at the tirades of our colleagues when the greatest paper in the world speaks in such terms of President Lopez and his country:—

"The Paraguayan Republic, under the influence of peace and the administration of President Lopez, continued to progress with marvellous rapidity. Three sections of the Asunción and Villa Rica railway had been opened to traffic within the last five months. Telegraph wires were being laid down to unite the chief towns, the arsenal was busy, a new steamer on the stocks, and industry of all kinds going ahead."

We trust that President Lopez will not interfere at present, and that Paraguay will not be disturbed from that peaceful progressive career which has gained for that country so much praise in Europe and abuse in Buenos Ayres.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The races on Tuesday were the best ever known in Buenos Ayres; everything passed off well, no rows or fights, and all wagers faithfully paid up. Our native friends lost heavily.

At last we have something about the gold in San Juan. We publish the news in another column; it was sent us from a most trustworthy source in Rosario. Yesterday our office was crowded with parties enquiring if any news had arrived, and to-day we suppose the Pavon will be crowded in the interior people are flocking in hundreds to the mines.

Mr. Perkins' new Rosario paper is at last out; it is well written, well printed, and well edited. We salute 'El Cosmopolita,' and wish our colleague the greatest success.

The Argentine Government, we understand, has appointed Sr. Soler as Consul General for the Argentine Republic in Asunción, Paraguay. We believe his appointment leaves in the steamer this morning.

The engine on the Western railway was thrown off the line on Monday evening, having run over two horses. On Tuesday morning at the Once de Septiembre the train had a very narrow escape—three horses got on the line, the train had to be stopped and the fireman drove the animals over the wires.

Admiral Elliot and lady have arrived from Montevideo. We salute the gallant Admiral, and welcome him to the River Plate.

Yesterday there was a rumour in town to the effect that Flores's squad-ron was about to lie across the mouth of the Guazu and blockade the Parana, in order to compel President Mitre to acknowledge him as a belligerent power.

A diplomatic friend has sent us the full particulars about our new British Consul, Mr. Albany Fonblanque was

called to the bar in January 1853, and was appointed legal vice consul, chanciller and Registrar to the Consular Court in Egypt December 18th 1861. Was deputy judge at Constantinople from June 1st till December 3rd 1862.

The Concepcion church it appears, will at last be pulled down. A meeting of the parishioners was held the other day, and the report of the builder was most alarming. We therefore advise our subscribers when passing down the street the church is in, to keep on the opposite side of the street.

Minister Balacee has written to Earl Russell advising him of Mr. Thornton's efforts to bring about peace in the River Plate, and thanking the British Government for the noble but unsuccessful efforts of Mr. Thornton. Earl Russell has sent an answer to the Argentine Government which was published in the 'Nacion' of Tuesday.

We hear the most favorable news about the Argentine Central Railroad: there are nine vessels on their way out laden with railroad iron, &c.

There is no confirmation whatever of the report about Urquiza having made an alliance with Paraguay. The people in Entre Rios are to a man hostile to the Brazilians, and meetings were about to be held in the principal towns, but Urquiza takes no prominent part. We hear that Santa Candida, his saladero, is offered for sale or to be rented.

M. Calvo, the former editor of the 'Reforma Pacifica,' is in Rio. He has written to his friends in Montevideo, assuring them that Brazil has no intention of conquest whatever, and only seeks to recover damages for injuries which Brazilian subjects have suffered.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion,' backs out a little respecting what it published on last Sunday, and states that the Argentine Government gave it no authority whatever for stating that it would join Flores and Brazil: the odds are that before a month runs over Argentines and Paraguayans will be fighting side by side against the Brazilians.

On Sunday night at 10 o'clock a very bright meteor was seen; some thought it was a comet, and others the concluding performance of the eclipse.

There was nothing up from Montevideo yesterday, and people are very anxious to hear what next. It is said in town that the Brazilian Admiral has declared Paysandú and Fray Bentos blockaded. To-day we shall know all.

One of our largest native capitalists lost fifteen thousand dollars on the race course yesterday betting against the blood.

## GOLD IN SAN JUAN.

A correspondent in Rosario, to whom we have written on the subject, informs us that he has no more doubt (from private letters he has received) of the existence of large quantities of gold in San Juan than he has of his existence. The discovery has caused an immense excitement in the adjoining provinces. We believe part of the territory in which the gold has been found adjoins, or perhaps forms part of Major Rickard's silver mines. So that Mr K. swearing by it is perfectly correct.

## THE "NACION ARGENTINA" OFFICE.

On Monday evening the proprietors of the above printing office invited a number of friends to christen their new types and machinery with champagne, and Dr. Gutierrez and Messrs. Estrada did the honors with due taste. We could not fail to admire the splendid arrangements of the office, and two fine presses worked by steam in the part formerly used as the kitchen or the Roma Hotel.

Suitable toasts were given by Messrs. Lelong, Palliere, M.G. Mulhall, Casado, and others to which Dr. Gutierrez and M.M. Estrada responded in graceful compliments to the foreign residents of B. Ayres. The happy reunion broke up at 1 a.m. with sincere wishes for the prosperity of the 'Nacion Argentina.'

## HURRAH FOR COTTON!

## STANDARD SUCCESS.

Forrest and Davidson, Cotton-growers and Factors, Parana.

Rosario, Nov. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen,  
Will you please send me all the good cotton seed that you have to spare, and charge me with the same; a friend will







